REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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CANNON & COLLINS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription.

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DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.

Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1. 1855. 1—4mtly.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | R A Rogers, | W D Dowell
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
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AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO
H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE POST OFFICE CLERK.

Judge Morris, ex-Post-master of New York, in a speech at a dinner given him upon his retiring from his position, said:

"Gentlemen, please fill your glasses for a toast. As I intend to toast a man you may not know, I deem it necessary, before mentioning his name, to tell you what sort of a man he is.

He rises at 4 o'clock in the morning and works assiduously during the whole day, until 7 o'clock in the evening—goes wearied to bed to rise again at 4 o'clock and again to work assiduously.

"If the gentlemen of the press—and there are some among us—incorrectly direct their newspapers for subscribers, it is the fault of the man I intend to toast, if the papers do not reach those to whom they should have been addressed.

"If a publishing clerk omits to address a newspaper to a subscriber, it is the fault of the man I intend to toast, that the subscriber does not get his paper.

"If a man writes a letter and seals it, and neglects to put any address upon it, it is the fault of the man I will toast, if the letter does not reach the person for whom it was intended.

"If an officer of a bank addresses a letter to Boston instead of New Orleans, it is the fault of the man I shall presently toast, if the letter is not received at New Orleans.

"If a merchant's clerk puts a letter in his overcoat, and leaves that coat at his boarding house, with the letter in his pocket, the man I will toast is to blame because the letter has not reached its destination.

"If a merchant shuts up a letter he has written between the leaves of his ledger, and locks that ledger in his safe, the man I will toast has caused the non reception of that letter.

"If a poor debtor has no money to pay his dunning creditors, and writes a letter that he incloses fifty dollars, but incloses no money having none inclose, the man I will toast has stoled the money.

"If a good, warm hearted, true friend, receives a letter from a dear (?) but poor friend, asking the loan of five dollars; and, desiring to be considered a good, warm hearted, true friend, and at the same time to save his five dollars, writes a letter, saying, 'dear friend, I inclose you the five dollars,' but put only wafers into the letter a small corner of the bill—the man I will toast has stolen the five dollars out of the letter, and in pulling it out tore the bill.

"If a rail bridge is torn down or the draw left open, and the locomotive is not able to jump the gap, but drops into the river with the mail, the man I will toast has caused the failure of the mail.

"This, gentlemen, is the stranger to you, whom I will toast, I give you gentle—A POST OFFICE CLERK."

"Last Friday evening," says the Bangor (Me.) Journal, Feb. 25, "was the first time since the great snow storm that communication has been opened by railroad between this city and Boston. The embargo laid on all the rail tracks, west of Portland, had closed all the news thoroughfares, except over the magnetic wires. The consequence was, that the entire eastern mail for this part of the State, which had been accumulating since Saturday, the 16th instant, and which the business portion of our community have been anxiously awaiting, arrived here by the cars about 9 o'clock in evening. It was a postal avalanche, which required the capacity of fifty-one mailings, containing in all, at least one hundred and fifty bushels of mail matter. The clerks in the Post office worked all night on its distribution, which they completed at 5½ o'clock, A. M., Saturday. This was the largest mail ever received at one delivery at this office."

THE following paragraph from the pithy saying of Ralp Waldo Emerson, contains food for a good many fine ladies and fast men, and not for "fast men" only, but for "old fogies;" as well. We give it for the benefit of all whom it may concern: "We spend our income for paint and paper, for a hundred trifles, I know not what, and not for the things of man. Our expense is almost all for conformity. It is for cake that we run in debt; it is not the intellect, not the heart, not beauty, not worship, that costs so much. We dare not trust our wit for making our house pleasant to our friend, and so we buy ice-creams. He is accustomed to carpets, and we have not sufficient character to put floor cloths out of his mind while he stays in the house, and so we pile the floor with carpets. Let the house rather be a temple of the furies of Lacedemon formidable to all, which none but a Spartan may enter or so much as behold. As soon as there is faith, as soon as there is society, comfits and cushions will be left to slaves.

Mr Dallas, the new Minister to England sailed for Liverpool, in the Atlantic, on Saturday.

TALL TALKING.

The London Telegraph, after annihilating the American army and militia forces in a paragraph, demolishes our navy with a broadside, and proceeds to bombard all our cities from Passamaquoddy to Galveston Bay. We quote:

We have shown what the Americans *cannot* donow we will point out what we *can* do. Our Navy is the most powerful that floats. *In ships, guns, calibre and men, we can sweep the Ocean from the Arctic to the Torrid Zone from the Atlantic to the Pacific.* Never before in England's history did Britannia more thoroughly rule the waves. *The American seaboard is ours.* We could annihilate their commerce. *As to their Navy it is absurd to talk of it; the Americans themselves confess that we could blow it out of the water in one broadside. Then, how are the Atlantic cities of the United States situated? There is not one city, from Passamaquoddy Bay in the North to Galveston Bay in the South, which has water enough to float a frigate, or gun boat. that we cannot batter to the ground in twenty four hours.*

The following cities in the United States are comparatively at our mercy after war is once declared: Portland, Maine, Portsmouth New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts;—Newport, Rhode Island; New Haven, Connecticut; New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, with the towns on Long Island Sound; Raltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; St. Augustine, and Apalachicola, Florida; Mobile Alabama, and Galveston, Texas; while San Francisco is the certain prize of our Pacific squadron.

Independent of our vast military resources in our thoroughly loyal provinces, we must not forget that we can command Lakes. We could dispatch a powerful fleet of steamers and gunboats up the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and from thence, via Montreal and the Ridean Canal into Lake Ontario, through the Welland Canal into Lake Erie, and via Detroit and Lake St. Clair into Lake Huron. To lessen the draught of water, the heavy guns, our 32 and 68 pounders, and chief stores of shot and shell, could, if necessary, be sent per rail from Qubec to Canada West there to be re-shipped at our Lake ports on board our men of-war. Thus we could sweep the Lakes, and every American town and village from Mackinaw—Michigan, to Oswego—Lake Ontario If war was declared, our fleets would at once appear before the chief of the Atlantic cities Boston, New York and Charleston—indicate that the first American soldier who crossed the Canadian frontiers, and these towns would be battered to the ground, and Canada will be safe for a generation to come. And, doubt less such would be our policy.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE ON THE OHIO RIVER AT CINCINNATI.—The great sheet of ice, which has occupied front of the city for fifty-three days, says the Commercial, was anxiously watched on Saturday night by many sleepless eyes. A little after 11 o'clock the monster started on his work of ruin, which was the signal for the ringing of bells, shrieking of steam whistles, and the assembling of river men and others from all parts of the city. The ice, however, moved but a short distance, but remained in an uneasy condition until morning, when Licking river, which had been rising rapidly, broke through the accumulated ice, and sweeping across the Ohio, spent its fury on the boats lying at the foot of Walnut street, where it made half a dozen wrecks.

The whole land was now black with people, who were gazing on the gorged and portentous river with something of awe mingled with their excitement.—Though there were dangers that the ice might start at any moment, and sweep some of the boats away, snapping their cables as threads, and sink others at the landing, people crowded upon them. A large number were on the steamer Flag, which was next west of the Grape Shot, when she was observed to totter and commence settling. They moved off, but slowly, when a sudden destruction overwhelmed the boat. She was heavily loaded on deck and on the guards, and, when fairly started, broke up in an instant, falling into a shapeless, utter wreck. Such instantaneous destruction of a boat few had ever witnessed; and as the steam and smoke arose from that part of the wreck remaining out of the water, there was a minute of fearful suspense. There was fire in her furnaces! Would it spread? If it did, wholesale ruin would oversweep the whole fleet at the landing.

The bells of all the steamers clanged a fire alarm, and the sensation among the great crowd on the landing was awful.—It seemed certain that several persons had beeen killed in the destruction of the boat, or that at least a number were confined amid the splinters, and if that was the case and the fire should extend, they would, between it and the swelling river, be speedily either drowned or burnt to death. But thanks to a kind Providence, the sinking was so sudden after the boat careened, and the furnaces were so completely submerged, that the fire fiend did not find a resinous splinter on which to seize, or his red and conquering banners would have flaunted, almost in the twinkling of an eye, over the whole array of steamers that are the pride of our city—over the lordly Strader, and the "cubs" and all.

The Gazette says:

We made special inquiry to-day as to the loss occasioned at this point by the breaking up of the ice yesterday, and found that it does not exceed $50,000; only $10,000 of which falls on the insurance company here.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

Owing to the frequent and urgent solicitations of many of my friends, I am induced to make the following propositions:

1. I will fit a dollar to the end of a twig, two inches long, and while a second person will hold the other end in his mouth, so as to bring the coin within an inch and a half of his face, I engage to strike the dollar three times out of five at the distance of ten paces, or thiety. I will add, in explanation, that there are several persons willing and ready to hold the twig or stick described above, when required

2. I will hit a dollar, tossed in the air, or any other object of the same size three times out of five, on a wheel and fire.

3. At the work, I will split three balls out of five, on a knife blade, placed at the distance of thirty feet.

4. I will hit three birds out of five, sprung from the trap, standing thirty feet from the trap when shooting.

5 I will break, at the word five common clay pipe stems out of seven, at the distance of thirty feet.

6. I engage to prove, by fair trial, that no pistol shot can be produced who will shoot an apple off a man's head, at the distance of thirty feet oftener than I can. Moreover, I will produce two persons willing and ready to hold the apple on their heads for me, when required to do so.

7. I will wager, lastly, that no person in the United States be produced who will hit a quarter of a dollar at a distance of thirty feet, oftener than I can, on a wheel and fire.

I am willing to bet $5.000 on any of the above propositions, one forth of that amount forfeit. So soon as any bet will be closed the money shall be deposited in the Bank of the State of Missouri, until paid over by the judges or withdrawn less forfeit. I will give the best and most satisfactory reference that my share shall be forthcoming when any of my propositions are taken up. Any one desiring to take any of my propositions must address me by letter through the St. Louis post office, as the advertisements or notices of news—papers might not meet your eye. Propositions will be received until the last of September next.

EDMUND W. PAUL.

No. 140, Sixth street, between Franklin avenue and Morgan strevt, St. Louis, Missouri.

COMMENT.

I am unable to see anything very extraordinary in the propositions of Edmund W. Paul. Any person acquainted with the merest rudiments of the pistol, could execute any or all of the proposed feats without the slightest difficulty.

"Owing" to my entertaining these opinions, "without solicitation from friends, and unbiased by unworthy motives," I am induced to make the following propositions:

I will suspend two dollars by a ring from a second person's nose, so as to bring the coins within three-fourths of an inch of his face, and with a double-barrel shot-gun, at a distance of thirty feet, will blow dollar, nose and man at least thirty feet further, four times out of five. I will add, in explanation, that in San Diego, containing a rather intelligent community, I can find, at present, no one here willing or ready to have his nose blown in this manner; but I have no manner of doubt I could have obtained such a person from St. Louis, by Adams & Co's Express, in due season.

2. I will hit a dollar, or anything else that has been tossed in the air (of the same size) on a wheel, on a pole or axle-tree, or on the ground, every time out of five.

3. At the word, I will place five balls on the blade of a pen-knife and split them all!

4. I will hit three men out of five sprung from obscure parentage, and stand within ten feet of a steel trap (properly set) while shooting!

5. I will break, in the world, a whole box of common clay pipes, with a single brick, at the distance of thirty feet.

6. I engage to prove, by fair trial, that no pistol-shot (or other person) can be produced who will throw more apples at a man's head than I can. Moreover, I can produce in this town more than sixty persons willing and ready to hold an apple on their heads for me, provided they are allowwed to eat the apple subsequently.

7. I will wager, lastly, that no person in the United States can be produced, who with a double-barreled shot-gun while throwing a back handed somerset, can hit oftener, a dollar and a half on the perimeter of a revolving wheel in rapid motion than I can.

Any one desirous of taking up my propositions, will address me through the *Pioneer Magazine* California. Propositions received on the 1st of April next.

JOHN PHŒNIX.

No. 1395 Seventeenth street, Vallecito.

"*Se compraioro acqui* up stairs."

A WOLF HUNT IN KANSAS.

A letter to the "St. Louis Republican" from Palermo, Kansas Territory, says the cold weather and deep snows have driven the wolves into the settlements to seek for food, and the most pleasant and exciting pastime of the settlers is to give them chase. The writer then proceeds to give the following account of a wolf hunt and the finding of a human skeleton in the cavity of a tree:

A few days since, while riding in the rear of our town, in a small ravine, through which a streamlet takes its quiet way beneath its crystal covering, and whose irrigation has produced tall grasses and shrubs that makes a hiding place for game, I came suedenly upon a large black wolf. He was scratching at a thin place in the ice, and seemed almost famished for water. When he saw me he started in full run for the forest in the river bottom. I kept upon his heels and tried to ride upon him. He was almost exhausted, and just as I supposed he would give out, he slipped into the hollow of a large cotton wood tree.

I stopped the hole through which he entered, and came back to town and got an axe and the dogs, and the assistance of Frank Mahan and William Palmer, and together, we returned to cut him out.—The dogs were anxious, and we were prepared with our guns to receive him.

When we had made a large hole, about four feet from the ground, the dogs jumped at it on the outside and the wolf on the inside, and such barking, growling, snapping and howling, I never heard before. It made the woods resound for a great distance, and brought several of the neighbors to the spot. Things continued so for a while and we consulted what had best be done. We could not shoot the wolf through this opening, without too great a risk of killing the dogs, for he only appeared at the inside when the dogs were at the outside. We finally concluded to stop the hole that we had made, and fell the tree by chopping a narrow gash all around it.

The tree came down a little sooner than we expected. Frank Mahan had the axe lifted for another stroke, as it went over with a crash. The wolf, with bristled back and glaring eyes, and glittering teeth, leaped at his throat with terrible ferocity. The descending axe met it half way, cleaving its skull and laying dead at his feet.

We had no time to express our wonder and congratulations at his narrow and singular escape, before our attention was called to that which filled us with amazement, if not dread. It was a human skeleton, medium size, and of a female, hidden in the cavity of the tree. Its posture was erect, and the bones were held together by a kind of clear integument that seemed to cover, like a transparent skin, the entire frame. The jar of the felled tree severed several of the joints, and we drew them all out and placed

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[illegible] THE FLOWERS OF LIBERTY

[illegible] in form. The pr[illegible] and the limbs strai[illegible] contour, when in flesh, [illegible] Who could it have been that [illegible]ished, years ago, in this wild forest? And how [illegible] death in this strange place? Wo[illegible]ries that were immediately suggested. Could it have been some maid-en, who, like the bride in the "Mistletoe Bough," had concealed herself from her lover in the heart of this old tree, and become fastened there and died? Or, in escaping wild beasts, had climed in this close retreat, [illegible] could not extricate herself? These [illegible] natural suggestions, for the skeleton fitted close in the cavity and seemed to have been fastened there. How many years ago this frame possessed vitality, and how many years it had inhabited this time-worn, storm-rocked tenement, and how it came there, and to what race it once belonged, will remain a mystery until the universal revelation.

A curious conjuncture is noticed in the Washington Union in the [illegible] though it is urged by the Union for a base purpose, it still may be mentioned as an amusing illustration of the old adage, that "politics makes strange bed fellows." Mr. DONELSON, the nominee for the Vice Presidency, was the proprietor and editor of the Washington Union, during the administration of President FILMORE His virulent hostility to that administration had left on record, in a paper edited by himself, charges, denuciations, and, in fact, every variety of materials for partisan warfare; which the present editors of the Union prepose to exhume and use against the ticket. Had Mr. DONELSON forressen, during his editorship of the Union, that such a contingency as the present was possible, he would, no donbt, have dealt more gingerly with the Whig Administration. The case should be a warning to editors of leading journals how they denounce and malign prominent individuals.

HURRAH FOR COD-FISH.—When we see a young man dressed in the extreme of fashion, promenading the streets, flourishing a delicate walking-stick ogling the ladies, an 1 turning up his interesting probosics with an air of disdain at a poor neighbor's son or daughter, when we know, too, that his father acquired the property which his fool of a son is making himself ridiculous upon, by collecting grease and ashes, we are tempted to shout in his asinine ears, "Hurrah for codfish!"

When we see a young woman whose highest ambition appears to be a desire to eclipse her neighbors in dress, and who makes it her constant boast that she never washed a dish or hemmed a shirt," because she regards it as a vulgar accomplishment, we feel a strong inclination to whisper in her ear, "Hurrah for codfish!"

When we see a young man too proud to carry a bundle in the street, when we know his father is a woodsawyer; or when we see a young miss seated in the parlor, perusing a novel, while "ma" is doing the kitchen drudgery, we say to ourself, "Hurrah for codfish!"

When we hear a lady protest that she "cannot ride in an ominbus, because it was intended for common folks," we cannot help exclaiming to ourself, 'Hurrah for codfiish!"

When we see a lady arrayed in the costliest fabrics, treat with contempt a school mate whose clothing is not of so rich a texture, especially when we remember that some of the aforesaid lady's relatives are inmates of the poor house, and others of the State prison, we feel a strong desire to thunder in her ears, "Hurrah for codfish!"

When we hear a man boasting of his ancestry, and taking unwonted pains to display his pretended family coat of-arms, which he has stolen from some old book of heraldry, we laugh as we say to ourself, "Hurrah for codfish.

When we see an elegant carriage dashing through the streets, with heraldic devices emblazoned on its trappings, with a coachman and foorman decked out in a sort of livery—and especially when we know that its aristocratic proprietor made his money by vending "purely vegetable pills," which were nothing more nor less than dried peas, we exclaim, "Hurrah for codfish!"

In short when we see people putting on haughty airs, because it has pleased providence to endow them with a liberal share of this world's goods, or when we see the superelious sneer of contempt upon the face of a person, to show his or her estimation of one who "works for a living." we feel a strong desire to show our estimation of them, by exclaiming in their ears, fer codfish!"—American Union.

AN INCIDENT OR LEAP YEAR.—Martin Wigand, a thrifty German widower, of Staunton, lately employed a friend to negotiate for the hand of a German lady in Richmond, whom he had never seen. The lady accepted the proposals and went to Staunton; but on arriving there, Wigand, to her astonishment, had determined that she should continue, in maiden meditation, fancy free,' for aught that he would do to the contrary, and spurned her from his presence. The lady, finding him inexorable. slapped a law suit upon him, and the gallast widower may yet get his eyes open to the folly of trifling with woman's affections:

Perhaps it is generally known, as it should be that salt put in the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movements in fits either of children or animals.

INCREASE OF CRIME—DECLINE IN RELIGION, AND THE CAUSE THEREOF.

It is undoubtedly true that crime has increased at least two fold in nearly all the States, in the last five years. During the same period, Christianity, in most of the old States, has been at a perfect stand-still. In the city of New York, we are reliably informed, there are not so many Christian communicants, outside of the Catholic Church, as there were even ten years ago; and almost everywhere else the same or similar results are shown by undoubted statistics, and admitted by the highest authority in the churches.

Something has produced these results; and there can be no harm, we think, in inquiring what it is. If Christianity really possess the beauties and virtues that are attributed to it, and vice is really the hideous monster the moralist and poets have painted it—how comes it that Christianity is declining, and vice increasing? As citizens, if not as Christians, we have a right to ask this question; for the community and the State are alike interested in it. It is our right to answer it, also, if we are willing to submit our answer to the scrutiny and criticism of both the political and the religious communities.

We say, then, in the exercise of this right, that the present deplorable state of things can be attributed, with perfect justice, to this single fact—that for the last ten years the constant tendency in the moral and religious world has been, to an abandonment of those instrumentalities pointed out in the Sacred Scriptures as affording remedies and restraints for the vices of the world; and a reliance, in their stead, upon coercive enactments, to be enforced by severe and sometimes abhorrent penalties. In other words, the tendency has been to abandon the effective influences of other times, and resort to the machinery of government to accomplish whatever seemed desirable in the matter of moral improvement.

The time was—for we can recollect it—when the Christian minister spoke occasionally of the beauties and steadfast pleasures of Christianity—when he told us that the way of the transgressor was hard, while the way of the believer was pleasant and cheerful—when he warned his hearers against the snares and pitfalls of the world, against the sins that most easily beset them, against intolerance and bigotry, against oppression of the poor, against lying and cheating, and against pride and extortion; when he appealed to all men to lead virtuous lives and leave virtuous examples—to go out into the highways and byways in search of the down trodden—to preach consolation to the afflicted, repentance to the wrong-doer, and faith to the feeble—to attend to the sick, visit those in prison, feed the hungry and clothe the naked—to be kind, gentle and sincere—to persuade men, rather than drive them, and in all things to remember that all were the children of a common Father In these times, we had societies for the promotion of temperance and other undoubted virtues: and their influence, gentle but powerful, was felt everywhere—in every city and village, in every neighborhood, in very dwelling Then, every community, every family nay, the State itself—owed a debt of gratitude to these barriers against vice.

How is it now? The temperance societies, and nearly all their cotemporary organizations in the work of reform, are dead; and their old supporters are weary and worn out with a five years crusade against intemperance and its accompanying vices through the political channels. They have been trying the machinery of government—the Maine Law battle-axe—shouting for dungeons, and bolts and bars; learning to hate and curse their enemies—and wondering, sometimes, we suppose, why God did not annihilate every body and every thing which did not yield peaceably to their mandates.

And this new madness has gone into the church. The minister has become politician, and told us who and what to vote for. In the morning we have had the Maine Law; in the afternoon, Anti-Nebraska and the Wilmot Proviso; and in the evening Know Nothingism. This, we admit, has not been true of every church and minister. Some denominations have kept themselves out of the whirlpool; and in others, there have been many noble instances of a refusal to exchange religion for politics. Nevertheless, enough has been witnessed to sicken and disgust the community, and to produce those results to which we have already referred. The precepts of Christianity have been disregarded; practical Christianity has been voted obsolete.

Who wonders that crime has increased? Who wonders that vice flourishes? Who wonders that murder follows murder? Is it reasonable to expect that the world will grow better so long as the pulpit is a political rostrum, and the reformer a mere advocate of chains and dungeons?—*Providence Post.*

THE TWO PARTIES.

We shall soon be in the midst of the din and confusion of a Presidential contest, it is both useful and necessary to recur to the great fundamental differences which have divided the political parties of this country since their earliest organization to the present day. By this, the people are enabled to determine how far the respective parties have departed from those principles with which they have commenced, and what advantages the country has derived from their respective systems, of foreign, and domestic policy. This scrutiny the Democratic party anxiously solicits, confident that its history has been that of the country's triumphs, glory and prosperity from the days of Thomas Jefferson to the present time. Our opponents, conscious of the complete failure of all their principles, shrink from all calm and dispassionate discussion, and rely upon men and appeals to the passions—whatever apparent charges may, from the exigences of the moment take place in the two great political parties of the country, they will nevertheless faithfully represent openly or covertly the issues by which they have been separated since the organization of the government.

In the whole plain of political strife, from the earliest monarchies to the latest republics, has been occupied with the perpetual combat between the progressive and the conservative idea. In the United States these words of vast import—conservatism and progress have been embodied in the familiar words of whig, or K. N., and Democrat. Since the days of Jefferson the watch-word of Democracy have been national progress. Consequently, in a young and healthy republic—blessed with a new continent, original forms of government, and untrampled either by the customs or forms of older neighbors, the progressive idea, as embodied and represented by the Democratic party, has through whatever embarrassments and reverses, been increasing in the thoughts and affections of the people. The Republican or Democratic spirit is restless and onward, because, justly regarding this country as simply in the threshold of its future greatness, it aims, by wise and judicious modifications and changes of our foreign and domestic policy, to develope and strengthen every germ and fountain of national wealth and power.

The Democratic party, learning wisdom and experience, from the past, finding how rapidly we have increased in all that constitutes a great nation, under the effects of that progressive policy to which reference has been made, refuses to listen to the childish fears, and admonitions of conservatism.

Discarding all machiavist reverence for the broken relics and fragments of precedants, to which conservatism pins its faith, believing that to pause is to fail, the progressive party of the country, conscious of its great mission, moves onward, and upward, with a bold and vigorous step. It respects precedents, only when they are wise, and reverences customs and the old and well beaten paths of thought and policy, only when convinced of their superiority, and tendency to promote the substantial prosperity of the Republic.

The Conservative or Whig party has for years been like the Roman Empire, in its last stages of decadence—at the mercy and in the hands of its leaders, bought and sold- one day the property of an incompetent military hero, the next knocked down to some equally incompetent civilian. Destitute of fixed principles, founded upon shifting lands, unstable as water, it racks, shifts, and changes at the command of its founder and its master. Step by step it has left behind all the old Whig land marks, of legislating for factions and classes, for Banks, Tariffs, and despotic corporations generally, and lastly, it has lost its name in the great K. N. party.—In this, the two parties presents a singular and most striking contract. The platform now, is that upon which Jefferson placed the party more than half a century ago. Through the darkness and gloom of defeat, as well as in the moments of victory, the principles of the fathers of the Republic have been proclaimed to the world by the Democratic party. The resolutions of 1798 surviving all the vicisitudes of party strife, stand prominently forth among the Democratic platform of 1852. The great and good men who framed these resolutions have long since returned to that earth from which they sprang, but their descendants by constant reverence to the principles which they inculcate, have been kept green in the memory, and warm in the affections of the people, the recollection of their services.

Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

THE SOUTHAMPTON TRAGEEY.—The Petersburg Express contains the testimony of witnesses taking before Justices of the Peace, at the examination of Calhoun Barrett, charged with killing Capt. Newsom. According to the evidence, Capt. Newsom provoked his own doom. Mr. Barrett pursued the only course that was left him, as an honorable man and in defence of his own life.—*Standard.*

RELIGION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Observer says:

"The President has a habit already well known to the people here, that serves as a shield and help in this matter of labor. He is a Sabbath keeping man. On the Lord's day, no company is admitted on any protext, and no business done except that which may fairly come under the head of necessity and mercy. The clergy of the city tell me that Mr. Pierce is a church going man, invariably being in his seat on the Sabbath, attending twice or three times a day, and carrying his early New England habits and predilections so far as to take pleasure in an evening religious meeting during the week, when he can find refuge in such a spot from the cares of the day. It is the misfortune of public men that their private habits must be made the theme of remark, and if the President were a man whose example was bad, there would be many to proclaim it to the world; and as his life and conversation are such as the religious people of this country will rejoice in, it seems to be not only a propriety, but a duty, to say that social worship is maintained in his family by the President, and that the order of his household is such as becomes the Chief Magistrate of a Christian people. The gay world of course, regret the want of those splendid balls and parties which have in times past made the White House the head quarters of pleasure; but the circumstances of domestic sorrow under which the present family came into the mansion would forbid such scenes, did not their tastes and sympathies suggest other and more rational sources of enjoyment."

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday March 11, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS

March 6th, Evening Lexington.
" 8th & 9th, Salisbury.
" 10th, Monday, St. Andrew's Ch. Ro. Co
" 12th, Wednesday, Mocksville.
" 14th Frid'y, Mills' settlement Iredell Co
" 16 Sunday before Easter, Christ Ch. Ro
" 21st., Good Friday, Lincolnton.
" 23d, Easter Sunday, Charlotte.
" 26th, Wadesborough.

Democratic County Meeting.

In accordance with the usage of the Democratic party, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Rowan county, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday the 24th of March, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on Wednesday, April 16th, and for the transaction of such other business as the Democratic citizens may deem necessary and proper.

We are indebted to the kindness of Hon. Burton Craige for a copy of a "Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the Kansas election, delivered in the House of Representative, February 19, 1856.

A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of the slave found dead last week on the track of the N. C. C. R. Road. The jury, from evidence connected with the examination, returned the verdict that said slave came to her death by the hands of Robert Tool and wife Matilda and Mary Morrison, and by them placed on the track. They were therefore committed to prison. On Saturday night last they were examined by Judge Caldwell, when the two women were discharged and Pool retained on a charge of selling liquor to the slave, as she was seen at Pool's house but a short time before the passing of the cars, a broken bottle was beside her when she was discovered, and a very strong smell of liquor was upon her clothes.

We suggest to the abolition sympathizer who presides over the destinies, good or bad, of the Charlotte Know *Nothing, alias Whig* the propriety of keeping a strict *holt on* his temper. We have evidently touched a long standing sore on the little snap which has caused it to itch with increased severity.

We have not the least doubt that Greely, Holton, & Co, are consulting the Divinities the better mode of not only securing the aid of the Pope but also the assistance of their friend the Devil.

By the way will the Charlotte *Know Nothing* be so good as to publish the letter of the Hon. H. F. Fuller, its candidate for speaker, written in 1849, in which he declared himself, "in favor of free Soil, free Speech, free labor, and free men, being a Wilmot Proviso man up to the hub and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery." This is the *Know Nothing's* candidate for Speaker! This is the man for whom the *Know Nothing* cried aloud.

From Horace Greely, and Thomas J. Holton, good Lord deliver us!

STILL ANOTHER! The "Greensboro' Patriot" is rapidly becoming a fast friend of Andrew Jackson. It has hunted up another sentiment of that distinguished hero, and parades it at its mast head. Wonder if the "Patriot" intends voting for the General? Why does he not hunt up the files of the Washington Union, while the candidate for the Vice Presidency was its Editor, and publish some of the sayings of ANDREW JACKSON *donelson* against Millard Fillmore? Let us have the sayings of Andrew Jackson the I, and Andrew Jackson the II, placed in juxtaposition.

The missing Steamer Pacific, is said to have had on board forty five passengers besides the crew which numbered one hundred and forty one, all told. It is supposed that if the vessel is ice bound she will yet be heard from; the probabilities are strongly to the contrary.

☞ James Weaver, of Burke Co. and Stephen D. Smith, of Davidson, have both vacated their respective counties and left us minus our dues. Although we failed to get our's, the Devil will get *his* in *due* course of time.

The Directors of the Western N. C. Rail Road met in this place last Thursday. A resolution was passed authorizing the contracts to be let out the same as they were on the Central Road, viz: one half cash and the remainder in stock.

Mr. William Murphy was elected a Director in place of Jno. I Shaver, Esq., resigned. Mr. Shaver has commenced grading with a large number of hands; the contracts are to be let out to-day.

☞ Owing to the great length of the obituary notice of Mr. Thomas L. Cowan, and the lateness of the hour at which it was handed to us, we are forced to delay its publication untill next week.

Bishop ATKINSON, of the Episcopal church preached in this town on Friday night, we believe, and on Saturday and Sunday and on Sunday evening administered the rites of confirmation to several persons.

SUICIDE—THE PATH OF DUTY FOR THE SOUTH.—It would really seem that the Know Nothing or American party, disinclined longer to suffer the jibes and blows of its adversaries, has resolved upon its own self destruction. The first fatal blow was struck by John Minor Botts, of Virginia; the second by Messrs. Bilbo and Hall, of Nashville; and the grand National Council is now finishing the job at Philadelphia. In throwing overboard the twelfth plank, they have robbed the party of the only vital principle it ever possessed, and there is nothing left for it now to do but to lie down and die. In the present state of the case, there seems to be some curiosity resting upon the public mind as to who will remain by the bed side of this unfortunate victim of suicidal rashness, to perform the last sad rites due to one whose career was so brilliant though his life was so brief. We observe that Mr. Pickett, of this State, declines being one of this number, while other Southern gentlemen show like squeamishness on the subject.

But badinage aside, it must be evident to every observing mind, that the American Order is no longer efficient as a party, but that it stands before the country dismembered, distracted, and demoralized. Its earliest and best friends are deserting it daily; some of them taking refuge in the ranks of the Democracy, while others are holding themselves aloof from all party affiliation, and in a position to choose independently between the candidates that may be put in her field for the Presidency. As patriots they will, of course co-operate with the strongest party against Black Republicanism, and this, it seems to us is the path of duty for all Southern men. There can be no doubt but that the two chief contestants in the field will be the Democracy and republicanism, or in other words, Abolitionism.

Every vote cast for the Know Nothing or American candidate, will be so much taken from Democracy and given to Abolitionism. In other words, the people will be called upon to fight over again the battle for speaker. It is altogether likely that there will be a triangular contest, and every effort will be made by the Abolitionists of the North to foster and keep up divisions at the South. Whether the Southern people will suffer themselves longer to be hoodwinked by designing demagogues, with their silly out-cries against the foreigners and the Pope, in view of the grave and solemn aspect of affairs at present, remains to be seen We have an abiding faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses of the people, and when the questions most momentous to the welfare of the country are fairly laid before them, they will, as they should, unite as one man, to arrest the tide of Abolitionism. The South must either unite or she must fall in the contest.—*Memphis Appeal.*

THE WAR FLURRY OVER.

There never was a flatter and more positive revulsion of feeling, never a more absolute contradaction of rumor by fact, than have followed the recent little flurry about a war with England. As was the case several months ago, the war alarm was got up, without any reasonable grounds, by the London press. The stories they put in circulation prove to have been wholly untrue. There have been no angry words between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan; the latter gentleman has not demanded his passports; there has been no offer of mediation and no necessity for it. The disputes between the two countries, so far from having reached a dangerous crisis, are in a fair way of amicable settlement. Mr. Buchanan, having no very serious business on hand, was about leaving London for a pleasure trip on the continent. If he should not conclude the negotiations, they would await the arrival of Mr. Dallas, who will take out new instructions which will probably enable him to bring the differences to a speedy adjustment.

The recent correspondence between the two governments will probably soon be laid before Congress in response to a call from the Senate A call for the same correspondence, proposed in the British Parliament, has not been encouraged by the ministerial party. From this we are led to believe that our government occupies the strongest groud on the enlistment question at least, and this is corroborated by the very positive declaration of the government organ at washington that no apology whatever has been made by the British government, but that they have only striven to justify and excuse what was to say the least of it, a very great mistake on their part, From present appearances we have the advantage over England in this point and it is no doubt the consciousness of this that makes England shy of publishing the correspondence. But England, in spite of her blust ring press is a reasonable and enlightened nation, and she will certainly see the propriety of making the amend if she has really done us a wrong by a violation of our laws. At all events, she will not risk a war on a mere matter of etiquette, such as this enlistment question has now become.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

THE PLATFORM.

It seems to be a disputed question whether the platform adopted by the recent American National *Council*, was abolished by the National Nominating Convention, which nominated Mr. Fillmore, or not. The question upon the motion to abolish it, according to the report generally published, was put during a considerable storm that raged in the Convention, and so vociferous were the responses pro and con, that the President confessed his perplexity to decide, but inclined to the opinion that the noes had it; but the Virginians swore that the ayes prevailed, and that the thing was abolished. The Washington Organ, however, denies that the vote was taken upon the motion at all. The proposition to adjourn had been previously made and was pressed by the mover, and prevailed by an overwhelming vote. It still further declares that had the motion to abolish the platform been put, it would have been lost by "a vote of three or four to one." It therefore hopes there may be no further efforts" to detruct from the validity and binding force of the American platform."

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 4.

The steamer Baltic, with four days' later advices from Europe, has arrived. Her Liverpool dates are to Wednesday, the 20th ult.

The London Times announces that the 18th Regiment and a batallion of rifles are about to be despatched to Canada. Several other regiments will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful force in that country. It is rumored also that almost every regiment attached to the Home service has received intimations that their services may be required in Cannada.

The London money market continues extremely tight, the demand being in excess of the supply.

A new loan of £5,000,000 is announced, which caused an improvement in Consols—advancing to 90½ a 90 5-8. Subsequently, however, they declined to 90¼ a 90 3 8, at which the quotations closed. Rothchilds, it is said, had proposed to take the whole of the new loan.

There is much gossip about the Peace Conference. Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia sincerely desires peace, but if peace be not made within three or four weeks, at the farthest, from the opening of the Conference, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question. Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor immediately on his arrival at Paris.

The Duke of Norfolk is dead.

An article in the Assemblie Nationale, (Paris,) touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth, England, has elicited some remark, and is looked upon in England as an exhibition of French jealousy.

The advices from Asia are to the 5th January. Six battalions of Russia surprised a battalion of Turks near Zudgdidi, when the latter retreated, leaving their guns and baggage The Russians subsequently burned the Pacha's palace and several villages.

From Russia we have intelligence that the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, has married the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandra Petrowna.

The cotton market has been dull, with sales of 26,000 bales during the three days, including 2,500 bales for export Manchester advices are unchanged.

The breadstuffs market has improved. Flour is higher. Wheat has advanced 4d. Flour western Canal 34 a 36.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 37 a 38s.; Ohio 34s. Provissons have slightly advanced. Pork is quiet. Sales of western Prime Mess at 81s. 3d.—Beef—sales of prime at retail at 120s. Bacon is in improved demand. Western 51s. 3d. a 21s. 6d.

NORTH CAROLINA.

There are many reasons (says the National Inteligencer of the 16th ult., for feeling an interest in the progress of this good old State. If slow, she is sure, and her prudence has given her the advantage of the experience of other States. We have now before us the closing report of the Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Railroad Company, Walter Gwynn, Esq.,) announcing the completion of the work, with the exception of three miles of rails to be laid, which will be performed in a few days. In accepting the resignation, the Board of Directors, with characteristic liberality, declare "that the thanks of the Board, being due, are hereby tendered to him for his able, efficient, and faithful services as Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and that he be tendered, for himself and family, a free passage for life over the road."

This road commences at Goldsborough, and extends to Charlotte, near the South Carolina line, 223 miles, passing through Raleigh, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Lexington, and Salisbury. It was commenced in July, 1851, and, "the ceremony of 'breking ground' was performed at Greensborough by the Hon Calvin Graves whose casting vote, as Speaker of the Senate, for the charter of the company, has won for him the appellation of 'the pilot who weathered the storm,' although in doing so he sacrificed himself with Roman devotion to its fury."

The Engineer states that the extension of the North Carolina railroad into Tennesse and to the seaport at Beaufort is in progress. The road just finished was built principally by farmers on the route working out a half million of their stock upon their own resources, "an achievement unprecedented in the annals of the public works of this or any other country, and is stated to "vindicate the energy, enterprise, and industry of the citizens of the State."

The captial stock of the company is four millions of dollars, the State owning three millions and individuals one million.

There is one feature in the report of the Chief Engineer which is of general importance. It is in regard to the speed or passenger and freight trains. As a matter of economy and safety this has been practically demonstrated in this "fast age." He therefore recomends a speed of only sixteen miles per hour for passenger trains and twelve miles per hour for freight trains.

There is now a complete railroad line through North Carolina from north to south, and the prosperity of the State in all respects seems to be onward.

Living in the White House.—A Washington letter says: Many imagine that the expenses of the White House are partially, it not wholly, defrayed by Government, and that the large number of servants necessarily employed receive their pay from the public treasury. Error. Although the President is expected to give public receptions and banquets, entertainments to distinguished visitors, and dinners to every political friend who may come here, everything is paid for out of the President's pocket, excepting a few vegtable delicacies raised in the garden. Until last year, no appropriation was made for fuel, either for the barn-like rooms and saloons of the White House, or for the guard and green houses, to heat which it costs nearly two thousand—and the appropriation made last year was only one thousand dollars, leaving nearly one thousand dollars for the President to pay. So with the servants. The only ones paid by the Government are a door keeper, who receives nine hundered per annum; an assistant door keeper, who recives four hundered and twenty dollars; and a furnace keeper who receives three hundred and sixty five dollars. All the other domestics required to keep the extensive establishment in order are paid by the President.

SOME OF MR. FILLMORE'S RECORD.—We refer those persons who do not know much of Millard Fillmore's antecedents to the following letter written by him in answer to certain interrogatories:

Letter of Mr. Fillmore to the Erie Abolitionists.

BUFFALO, October 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., as chairman of a committee appointed by "the Anti-Slavery Society of the county of Erie," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself for the present by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject. * * * * *

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant, MILLARD FILLMORE.

W. MILLS, Esq., Chairman.

So, by the above letter it will be seen that the know-nothing candidate was, in 1838, opposed to admitting Texas into the Union with slavery and in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. In view of these sentiments, it sounds strange to hear men denying that Mr. Fillmore was ever a free soiler.—The promulgation of just such sentiments as the above, by prominent men, has been one of the main causes in bringing about the present agitated state of affairs.

An excellent opportunity is now presented to those gentlemen who kicked up such a hobbleshew in the Whig ranks in 1852, because Mr. Fillmore failed to get the nomination at the hands of the Baltimore Convention, to return to their first love, and support this patriot and statesman in 1856. We trust they will find no difficulty in showing their faith by their works. The friends of Mr. Fillmore will not only receive them into fellowship, but will promise not to reprouch them for the past.—*Argus.*

Thank you, Mr. Argus, for your invitation to come back and your promise of forgiveness for past offences; but we 'can't quite come it.' When Mr. Fillmore was the Executive and administered the government for the whole American people, and executed the laws according to the constitution, he did not suit your abolition allies, and *you* helped them throw him overboard. Now that you have tainted him—made him swear allegiance to a secret political faction and have made him the standard bearer of the dark lantern society, he is, no doubt, the man for you, but he is no longer the Fillmore of 1852. When he was pure you would not have him now you have corrupted him we do not want him.

We hear to-day, the roar of your cannon, rejoicing over the nomination of Fillmore. Four years ago we heard the roar of the same cannon when the same Fillmore failed to get your nomination. Oh, consistency!

"Those gentlemen who kicked up such a hobbleshew in the whig ranks in 1852, because Mr. Fillmore failed to get

the nomination," have gone into the great national constitutional party, with which party they will continue to act so long as democracy sustains its principles.

A WHIG OF 1852.

March 4th, '56.

Fay. Carolinian.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Senate has passed the fortification bill. Mr. Brown has introduced a bill incorporating the Pacific Railroad from a point south 37°. The bill grants 40.000.000 acres of land, which is to be forfeited if the road is not finished within ten years.

The House has the Kansas case under discussion.

FATAL CASUALTY.

We regret to learn that the Cars on their downward trip on Monday evening, ran over a Negro lying on the Rail Road track somewhere in the vincinity of Joyner's Depot, and completely severed his head from his body.—*Goldsboro Tribune.*

DEATH OF LIEUT. HUNTER.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Lieutenant Charles G. Hunter, formerly of the United States Navy, and widely known as "Alvarado" Hunter, died on Tuesday at the city hospital.

TRANSFER OF BRITISH TROOPS TO CANADA.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The steamer Baltic brought no despatches from Mr. Buchanan to this government. The report of the transfer of British troops from the Crimea to Canada occasions no alarm on the part of this government.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

The Morning train from Baltimore this day met with an accident about five miles above Wilmington, breaking a driving wheel and rendering the engine a complete wreck. Two passenger cars were forced up an embankment, and are now lying upon their sides.

All the passengers escaped, but one of the firemen was severely hurt, and the Mail Agent was thrown from the car window, escaping, however, with only a few slight bruises. The wreck on the track prevents the passage of trains; passengers have to walk around it and take cars on the other side.

FROM FLORIDA.

FORT MYERS. (FLA.) Feb. 26.

GENTS: We have to record another massacre by the Indians. A Mr. Hudson, a resident of this post, accompanied by his negro, Sam left here some 15 days since for the oyster banks, in Charlotte harbor, with the intention of gathering a load of oysters for this place. Their prolonged stay excited suspicion that some accident had befallen them, and consequently on Saturday last Capt. ——— despatched an armed boat party in search of them. They proceded to the bank and found their vessel, a schooner, of 20 tons burden, dismantled of her sails, and the dead bodies of Hudson and his negro on deck, horribly multilated; near by another boat, burnt to the water's edge, was discovered, and on shore the body of an oyster man named Martin, was discovered in the same condition of the other two.

The volunteers have taken the field, but as yet have accomplished nothing.

The country is inundated with water, which prevents the regular United States troops from taking the field, in fact the number here is totally insufficient to even keep possession of the posts already established.

A MOUNTAIN LAKE.—Embosomed amid the towering peaks and eternal snows of the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation of six thousand feet above the level of the sea, there is a great lake which, strange to say, does not freeze even in the present severe winter. This is probably owing to its great depth, and the constant motion of its waters; for it is only at the mouth of the small streams flowing into the lake that ice forms in any quanity. The Placerville American thus speaks of it:

"A portion of the lake shore consists of marshes, or meadows; and the numbers of trout, of all sizes, but many of from two to two and half feet in length, that are found in these marshes and shallow waters during thawy days and nights of winter and spring, are almost incredible. Kelley and Rogers, residents of the valley the present winter, are progressing finely in the construction of their twenty ton yacht, and will have it completed by the middle of May; but the tempting appearance of the trout in the shallow waters induced them immediately to construct a yawl of one and a half tons burthen, which they have completed and launched; and the ease with which the piscatory inhabitants of the lake are taken, almost spoils the sport. Next summer the valley will be visited by hundreds."

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The editor of the Washington Star attended the Democrat Convention, at Richmond, He says:

"We spent an hour in the room of the venerable Gen. Gordon, of Albermarle the sage and the statesman of times past, who, in appearance, may fairly be styled the last of the cavaliers—and heard him depict, as few others can, (for his remarkable conversational powers, like good wine, seem to improve with age,) the dangers threatning the continuance of the Confederacy, and the debt of gratitude which all lovers of the Union, as made by our fathers owe to the present Chief Magistrate for his efforts to arrest them."

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Parson Brownlow says it is arranged to print the name of his nominee for Vice President in the above style in order to make him run well. Hear him:

"It has understood, as arranged, that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket with Andrew Jackson in big letters, and "Donelson" invisible, and then the old line democrats would think that old Hickory had come to life again.

IF TRUE VERY DISHONORABLE.—The Boston Post asks! "Is it true, as has been reported, that the committee on anti slavery lectures, who were requested by Hon Robert Toombs to hand over the one hundred dollars he declined to receive for his lecture to some society for aiding emigrants, have given it to society for aiding fugitive slaves to migrate to Canada?

We are informed by a friend that the circumstance above referred to, occured as nstated. If so, it is in exact keeping with the Boston anti-slavery committee. If not true, the proper correction can easily be made.—*Enquirer.*

It is said that there is one Know Nothing lodge left in the Congressional District represented by Col. Richardson, of Illonis. It consists of one member and as he is himself the lodge, he wishes to know how he shall get way from it.

☞ Dr. R. P. BESSENT wishes us to state that he is still in town. Those wishing his services will please call on him at the Rowan House.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called communication of Mocksville Lodge No. 134, held at the Lodge room in Mocksville, Monday evening, March 3rd A. D. 1856, A. L. 5856.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, by a mysterious dispensation of his providence, to remove from among us, our esteemed Brother, Andrew B. Holman, whom it has been our melancholy duty, this day to consign to the grave.

Be it resolved, that in his death, this Lodge has sustained the loss of an upright member, his family a kind and affectionate husband and Father, and the community at large, a worthy and esteemed citizen.

Resolved, That in this painful and sudden bereavement, we have a striking evidence of the frail and uncertain tenure of our existence as well as a solemn admonition, to live up to our obligations, as men and as Masons, that when the final summons comes to us, whether suddenly, as to the departed, or according to the course of nature, we may be ready and prepared for our change.

Resolved, That we tender to the Widow and Family of our deceased Brother, our heart felt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That in token of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow and family of the deceased, and to the Salisbury papers for publication.

H. R. AUSTIN, Sect'y.

MARRIAGES.

In this county on Wednesday the 5th inst. by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, MR. MOSES A. FESPERMAN and MISS MARY, daughter of Mr. Henry Kimts.

In Clemmonsville, on the 5th inst. by Rev. Mr. Griffith, MR. THOMAS PEBANY COOPER to MISS SARAH C. WOMACK.

COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market.—March 11, 1856

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried)	50 a $	Nails,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Oats,	33 a 35
Cotton,	8 a 9	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 50	Corn,	45 a 50
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	11½ a 12½	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loaf,	14½ a 15	Tallow,	12½
Cotton Yarn,	80 a 85	Wheat,	$1¼ a 137
S lt per sack	$2¾ a 0000	Molasses	60 a 70
Flour, bbl.	$6 a $650	Eggs,	6½ a 8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37½	Lard,	9a 10
Chickens per doz.	$1¼ a 1½	Peas,	40 a 50
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Corn Meal	60 a 62
Whiskey,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	12½ a 13	Java.	17 a 18
Middlings	11 a 12	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	11 a 12½	Rio	11¾a 13½
Hog round	11a 12½	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD. N C—	14a 15	COTTON,	9¾a 10
BUTTER—	25 a 30	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	15 a20	per bush.	80 a 85
TURKEYS	0 75a 1 00	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	50 a 55	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 00 a 1 25	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	1 70 a 0 00	do No 3	$ 000.0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9a 9½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Mascovado	5½ a 7	Canal	950 a875 00
Loaf & cru.	9½ a 11	N C br	7 75 a 800
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	50 a 55
Granulated	7½ a 9	BEANS,	0 00 a 1 40
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal	dom.
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	Whiskey	48 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 33	N E Rum	50 a 55
POTATOES	85 90 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	18 a 20	Brandy	50 a 55
CORN,	74 a 0 75	do Apple	75 a 1 00

CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co.

Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C March 7, 1856

COTTON—UPLAND	8¼ to 10¼
RICE—Clean	4 to 4¾c
GRAIN—Red Wheat,	None.
White do.	$1 95 $1 98
Corn	75 a 85
PEAS,	00 a 100
OATS,	54 a 56
FLOUR, per bag	4 a 4½
do. barrel	9 a 10
BACON, hog round	13 a 13½
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.	15 a 50
PAPER, Printing, per ream	$2½ a 6
COFFEE, Rio	13 a 13½
SUGAR, Brown & White	9½ a 10½
SALT, per sack,	1 05 a 1 10
SEA ISLAND GINS, each	$120 a 150

Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

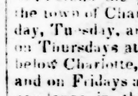
lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a NEW TWO STORY dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation will be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 32—tf.

RIO-GRANDE.



A RARE OPPORTUNITY is now presented for the Farmers and all admirers of good horses, in this section of the country, to improve their Stock.

RIO-GRANDE is one of the finest and purest blooded horses in the world, as will be seen by reference to the English and American records of his pedigree. He is directly descended from the very purest and best stock in England and America, as the following pedigree will show:

RIO GRANDE is by Billy Harris, out of Lady Morgan. Billy Harris was by Mousieur Tonson, he by Pacolet, dam by Madam Tonson, by Elliot's Top Gallant; grand dam by Barrey's Medley; Top Gallant by Gallatin; Barrey's Medley by Medley. Lady Morgan, the dam of Rio-Graude, was by John Richards; her dam by imported Expedition; her grand dam by Bela Badger's Sir Solomon; great grand dam Aurora, by imported Honest John; great great grand dam Zelippa, by imported Messenger; g. g. g. grand dam Dido, by imported Bay Richmond; g. g. g. g. grand dam Stamerkin, by imported Wildair; g. g. g. g. g. grand dam by imported Cub.—Ariel, the dam of Billy Harris, was by American Eclipse; her dam by Financier; grand dam by Empress, by imported Baronet; great grand dam by imported Messenger; her dam by Snap, out of Jenny Duter, by True Briton; her dam Quaker Lass, by imported Juniper, out of the imported Molly Pacolet, by imported Pacolet; Molly Pacolet's dam by imported Spark, out of Queen Mab, American Eclipse was by Duroc; his dam the famous race mare Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger, out of the imported Pot-8-oooooooo's mare; her dam by Jim Crack. Duroc was by imported Diomede, out of Mr. Mosby's "extraordinary race mare Amanda," by Col. Taylor's famous Gray Diomede, son of imported Medley.

It is deemed unnecessary to extend back any farther the pedigree of Rio-Grande, although it can be fully traced in the English Records back to a very long period of time.

RIO-GRANDE is unquestionably one among the finest horses in the whole Southern country. His stock are of fine size, remarkably well formed, durable, and easily managed. Testimonials from the very best raisers of Stock in South Carolina, fully sustain all and more than is here stated concerning Rio-Grande. He is undoubtedly an extra fine horse in every respect. There is not a single drop of coarse or impure blood in his veins.

RIO-GRANDE

Will stand the present season, as follows: In the town of Charlotte, the first three days (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday) of each week, on Thursdays at Morrow's Turn-Out, ten miles below Charlotte, on the South-Carolina rail-road; and on Fridays and Saturdays at the subscriber's residence, in the Providence neighborhood, in Mecklenburg county, on terms which it is believed will suit every body, viz: Twenty-five dollars the season, or one hundred dollars for five mares—one responsible man becoming paymaster for the Company.

The season will commence on Monday the 10th of March, in Charlotte, and continue the usual time.

JAMES H DAVIS.

March 4, 1856. 39—3w.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	" "
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	" "
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	" "
John Long,	Randolph	" "
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	" "
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	" "
James Webb,	Orange	" "
P. C. Cameron,	do.	" "
John F. Lyon,	do.	" "
Henry Whitted,	do.	" "
And many others.		

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

G. F. Anderson. W. D. Reynolds.

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 10 ROANOKE QUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26. 1856. 37—1y.

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat, and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

W. J. Mills, J. E. Moose, J. A. Kennedy

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

TISBURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOY. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Sons: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayton. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand on it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory,

SIR.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two day- my hand was well as ever. Findin gt to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years*.—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls., quarter Bbls., and Kets.

Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets,
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,
Pickles, Catsups Sauces,
Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Java, Laguaria and Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee, Macceroni,
Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,
And many other articles suitable for family use. just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Robert Askins, dec'd, at February Term 1856, Rowan County Court; all persons having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

☞ Creditors to the estate please pay up.

H. L ROBARDS, Adm'r.

Feb. 5, 1856. 34—tf.

Important SALE!

The Factory Buildings

AND ALL THE

Machinery

Connected therewith, and eight acres of Land more or less, adjoining the buildings, belonging to the Concord Manufacturing Company, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the **27th of March** next, on the premises.

TERMS:—Bonds with approved personal Security and Mortage on the Property, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date.

By order of the Stockholders,

KIAH P. HARRIS,
Pres't. of Co.

Concord, N. C., Feb. 14, 1856. 36—td.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, is less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1 12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point,

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, *President.*

Feb. 1856. 36—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33-6m.

DR. S. J. SITTERWELL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence, where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

Dissolution

OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. D. Brown & Lemly, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said Firm will find their Notes and accounts at the Store of Brown & Coffin, and are respectfully requested to call and settle, as it is absolutely necessary for the business to be closed at as early a date as possible.

J. D. BROWN,
H. A. LEMLY.

Salisbury, February 1st, 1856.

New Arrangements.

JOHN D. BROWN & JOHN M. COFFIN, having bought out John D. Brown & Lemly, they will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand No. 3 Granite Buildings, under the Firm and style of Brown & Coffin. It is their intention to keep a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Ready-made Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, &c., &c., &c.

We also intend to make it to the interest of Cash customers and punctual dealers to trade with us.

BROWN & COFFIN.

Salisbury, February 1st, 1856.

P. S.—We have on hand a large Stock of Goods that we are determined to SELL regardless of cost for CASH. Those that want bargains had better call soon.

BROWN & COFFIN.

Salisbury, Feb. 1st, 1856. 34—6w.

300 PACKAGES

FERSH DRUGS, MEDICINES.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

SILL & SILL,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully anounce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, urgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate retboric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

P. E. BONER.

Winston, Dec. 1855.

For the Banner.

TO MISS——OF ROWAN.

Dearest whenever in after years
This page shall meet thine eye,
Let memory, smiling through her tears,
Review the days gone by.

Yet weep not, dearest though thine eye
Rest on my lowly tomb—
Say not I was too young to die--
Too blest for such a doom.

For I have cast my life's one hope
Forth on a treacherous sea,
And now I have no strength to cope
With evil destiny.

I blame the not—thou could'st not know
The love that was not unspoken—
Though blindly thou hast dealt the blow
My poor fond heart is broken.

WILBURNE.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

'THE WINTER WINDS MAY WILDLY RAVE."

BY PAUL H. HAYNE,

The winter winds may wildly rave,
Lost Edith! o'er thy place of rest,
But, love, thou hast a holier grave,
Deep in a faithful human breast.

There, the Embalmer Memory bends,
Watching, with softly breathed sighs,
The mystic light her genius lends,
To fadeless cheeks, and tender eyes.

There in an awful calm serene,
Thy beauty holds its saintly trace,
The radiance of an angel mien.
The rapture of a heavenly grace.

And there, oh! gentlest Love, remain,
(No stormy passion round thee raves,)
Till, soul to soul, we meet again,
Beyond this ghostly realm of graves.

THE ALTERED MARRIAGE SERVICE. The late James Silk Buchingam, M. P., in his autoprograpy, says: "While working at the Clarendon. Press, Oxford, it was currently rumored, that some of the young practical jokers of Unisity, when the sheet containing the marriage service was about to be worked off as finally corrected, unlocked the form, took out at a single *v*, and subsituted in its place the letter *k*. The result was that when the sheets were printed, that part of the service which rendered the bond irrevocable, was so changed as to make it easily dissolved, and the minister to ask the parties if they would love, comfort, honor, &c., one another so long as ye both shall *like!*"

A Stranger Swindled—A man from North Carolina, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday, visited Camden yesterday, in company with a man who lodged with him at the hotel. Soon after landing in Jersey, they were met by a young man who desired to bet upon the "patent safe game." The companion of the North Carolina, pulled out a check for $750, but the owner of the safe refused to take anything but cash. He then borrowed $60 from his friend from North Carolina. which was no sooner deposited in the hands of the owner of the "safe." than he ran off.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

AN ITEM FOR ABOLITIONISTS.—The severity of the present winter is set down as unprecedented. Accounts of the great sufferings of both man and beast reach us from every direction. We have read with horror that persons have been frozen to death by exposure and destitution, but no account has yet been seen of *one slave* having been frozen either by exposure or destitution. We wonder if Horace Greely, Lewis Tappan and their hosts can say as much for *all* the subjects of Abolition philanthropy.

SELLING FREE NEGROES.—Charles R. Council, from North Carolina, was arraigned before the Mayor last Saturday, on a charge of attempting to sell Dicey and her child, who had papers showing that they were free. Council stated that he paid $600 for the negroes, and had no knowledge of their freedom. The Mayor discharged him, but said he would investigate the matter further.—*Rich Whig*

SNAKE STORY.—Two gentlemen were once riding the road, and hearing a squeaking noise behind them, turned and saw something fall from a lofty tree in the shape of a ball. Curiosity induced them to ride back and see what it was. They did so, and to their surprise, found the object to be a chicken-snake, which had climbed the tree, and seized a squirrel, on the uppermost branches; and in its descent, had so thoroughly wound itself around the squirrel as to form a complete ball. The little animal, by constriction, was killed before it reached the ground.

This was a lofty invasion, and, certainly, a fatal one to the squirrel.

GOING PRETTY FAST.—And old man and his son, neither of them very well informed as to the railroads and their uses, chanced one day to be at work in a field near a railroad track, Railroads were a novel "institution" to them; and when a train of cars shot by, a thought was suggested to the lad, who said to his parent: "Dad, why don't you take a ride in the cars some day?" "Take a ride in the cars? Why, I haint got time, my son." "Got time! thunder! Ye can go anywhere in the cars quicker than ye can stay at home!" Dad,s reply is not on record.

INTERESTING DECISION. -- In the case of Craft et al. vs. the State bank of Indiana, the Supreme Court has decided that the 28th and 26th days of Febuary in leap year are to be counted as one day, and a note falling due on the 28th cannot be protested for non payment till after banking hours on the 26th.

HORSES POISONED BY EATING FROZEN ROTTEN CARROTS.—Mr. Newell Farnham, of this town, has, within the last two or three days, lost four fine colts, and four more are now laboring under an attack which caused the death of the others. Mr. F. is celebrated for his horse stock, which was the finest in the country, and his loss, which is a severe one to him, is something of a public misfortune. The casuality is supposed to have been caused by the horses eating rotten carrots, which had been frozen. The question arises, did the horses die from the poison of the rotten carrots, or because they were frozen?—*Lockport (N. Y.) Courier.*

A young lady being told that her lovor was suddenly killed exclaimed—"Oh, that splendid gold watch of his!—give me that—give me something to remember him by!"

A GREAT LINE OF RAIL ROADS. There is wanting but 127 miles of rail road, (between Fort Wayne and Chicago,) to complete a direct line from Philadelphia to Chicago, 818 miles. It has already cost $35,000,000.

SHERIDAN'S MAIDEN SPEECH.—He was hooted at for his presumption; his first and second attempts were wretched; and his friends advised him to retire from the rostrum forever "Never!" said he, striking his breast, it is *here*, and shall come out!"

A writer in one of the western papers on School Discipline, says: "Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys *smart.*"

NEW FIRM

McNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., and will continue the Mercantile business in all its branches, as heretofore done by the old firm, and are now receiving a good assortment of

Goods for the Winter Season,

which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the attention of the old customers and public generally, who are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figured Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging. Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V, & T. SYMONS & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

Salisbury Female ACADEMY.

THE 4th session of this School, will end on the 29th of February. There will be no vacation; the 5th session will commence immediately and terminate on the 1st of Aug, when a vacation of two months will occur.

TERMS will continue as heretofore viz:	Board
and tuition per session of 5 months	67,50
Music on Piano	20·00
Use of instrument	2,50
Guitar	10,00
Drawing	10,00
Oil Painting	20,00
French Language	10,00
Latin or Greek with other studies	5,00

For day pupils prices of tuition will vaty from $8 to $15. Contingencies 50 cents.

Pupils entering at any time will be charged thence to the end of the session, without deduction in board or tuition for absence, except in cases of protracted and serious sickness.

JESSE RANKIN, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 16, 1856. 36—4w.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.

And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb., 19, 1856, 36—1y.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct 23 1852. 1Aprii

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.

145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a BOX, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

SATGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. P. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 28, 1855. 13—12w

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

MERCHANT TAILORS

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. LELAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine evey where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.

Wm. S Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island

AND

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE

FACTORS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ASHE COUNTY.—COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1855. Original Attachment—Thomas F. Prather and Thomas Smith, *vs.* John Clark.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Republican Banner at Salisbury, for the absent defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Ashe, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or otherwise conditional judgment heretofore granted, will be made final and absolute.

Witness. Robert Gambill, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

R. GAMBILL, CLERK.
BY J. M. GENTRY, D. C.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—6w—Price Adv. $6.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

S, W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries..

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country,

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.

December, 4 1855. 3m26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.

January 8, 1856. 30—2m.

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO,

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON,)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.

U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.

F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

P. W. Fuller, Columbia.

John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.

Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.

J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

JOB OFFICE

Having received a large supply of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

JOB TYPE,

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB WORK,

SUCH AS

CARDS HAND BILLS
PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,

Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.

CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1y32.

A. BETHUNE, TAILOR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.

4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.

Feb. 16, '55. 38—tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24. '55 39tf,

H. H. HELPER. H. R. HELPER.

Helper & Brother,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,

AND

General Agents.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.

Oct. 23, 1855. 20—tf.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 20—